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A/47/223
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Forty-seventh session
Item 69 Of the preliminary list*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 21 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English and French, of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Thailand, issued at Lisbon and Brussels on 20 May 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 69 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative to the
United Nations

* A/47/50.

Statement on Thailand

The Community and its member States regard with great concern the recent tragic events in Thailand and condemn the use of force by the military forces against unarmed civilians. They urge the Thai military authorities to refrain from further violence and appeal for maximum restraint by all parties involved in the events.

The Community and its member States wish to see an end to the bloodshed and an early return to a normal situation. They call for a peaceful and democratic solution to the problems in Thailand as well as full respect for human rights.

The Community and its member States consider that only a democratic Thailand respecting fully human rights norms can play a constructive role and contribute to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

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Item 69 of the preliminary list*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 20 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English, of a statement of the Presidency of the European Community on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued at Lisbon on 19 May 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 69 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative to the
United Nations

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ANNEX

Statement of the Presidency of the European Community on Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued on 19 May 1992

Lord Carrington has asked Ambassador Cutileiro to reconvene the talks on future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, adjourned in Lisbon on 1 May.

In the absence of an effective cease-fire, only a political settlement on the principles agreed on 18 March by the three main parties is capable of paving the way for an end to hostilities and to the incalculable suffering of the civilian population.

Moreover, the irreplaceable role of the talks has been stressed by the Council of Ministers of the European Community, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by the Security Council.

As stated in the letters to the leaders of the Muslim, Serb and Croat parties inviting them to come to Lisbon on Wednesday, 20 May, the talks will again be guided by the following tenets:

a. The borders of independent Bosnia and Herzegovina are inviolable;

b. Independent Bosnia and Herzegovina will consist of three constituent units on the basis of the principles agreed upon on 18 March;

c. No territorial gains by force will be accepted, and the right of refugees to return without adverse consequences will be reaffirmed.

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Items 12, 18, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 40, 43, 47, 61, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85 and 98 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
REVITALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT
RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

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* A/47/50.

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PROTECTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATE FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF MANKIND
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR THE ERADICATION OF POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the representatives of Indonesia and Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We, representatives of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Chairman of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992, have the honour to enclose herewith the press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Meeting (see annex).

We would be grateful if you could have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under provisional items 12, 18, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 40, 43, 47, 61, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85 and 98 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations

ANNEX

Press communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 16 May 1992

1. The Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Ministerial level was held in Bali, Indonesia, on 14-16 May 1992, and was inaugurated by the President of Indonesia, His Excellency Mr. Soeharto, at a solemn inaugural session. His inspiring inaugural address was welcomed by the participants as a significant and valuable contribution to the Meeting, and it was adopted as the official document of the Meeting.

2. Pursuant to the understanding reached at the meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology held in Larnaca, Cyprus on 3-4 February 1992 which was subsequently endorsed by the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York on 27 February 1992, the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement was hosted by Indonesia and chaired by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

3. Representatives of the following countries which are members of the Movement participated in the meeting : Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania (United Republic of), Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

4. Representatives of the following countries, organizations and national liberation movements attended the meeting as observers : Brazil, People's Republic of China, Costa Rica, Mexico, the Philippines, African National Congress (ANC), League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity (OAU), Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), United Nations.

5. Guest delegations from the following countries and organizations were also present at the meeting : Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Finland, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Holy See, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Food and Agriculture Organization, Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of Palestinian People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonized Countries and Peoples, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, World Food Programme, World Health Organization.

6. The Meeting elected other officers of the Bureau as follows :

Vice-Chairmen :

Algeria, Gabon, Ghana, Mozambique, Kenya, Bangladesh, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Syrian Arab Republic, Chile, Colombia, Guyana, Panama, Malta.

Rapporteur General :

Nigeria.
Yugoslavia (ex officio)

7. The Meeting welcomed the reactivation of the membership of Cambodia in the Movement. Guatemala and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea were admitted as full members of the Movement. People's Republic of China was granted observer status.

8. The Meeting also took up the requests of Croatia for observer status and of Slovenia for guest status in the Non-Aligned Movement. However, due to the constraints of time and the wider ramifications of the question involved, the requests would be further considered at the next Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in New York with a view to reaching a decision before the Tenth Summit Conference.

9. To finalize the preparations for the Ministerial Meeting, the Coordinating Bureau at Ambassadorial / Senior Officials level met on 12 May 1992 and was chaired by H.E. Mr. S. Wiryono, Director General for Political Affairs of Indonesia. The meeting of the Ministerial Committee on Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement was held on 13 May 1992, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, H.E. Mr. George Iacovou, to continue its work on certain organizational and procedural aspects within the framework of enhancing the efficiency and efficacy of the Movement's methods of work.

10. The preparations and arrangements made by Indonesia as the host country of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Jakarta from 1-6 September 1992 were welcomed by the Ministers, who also expressed their confidence that the Summit would constitute an event of pivotal historical importance. It would also serve as an opportunity to reinforce the role of the Movement in the emerging new world order, to forge stronger unity and solidarity among the member states and to underline their determination to play an effective and substantive role in shaping the course of international relations.

11. Guided by the ideals and objectives that were enshrined in the 10 Principles of Bandung in 1955 and further elaborated in the First Non-Aligned Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961 and in subsequent summits, the Ministers considered and evaluated the present trends in international relations. They recalled the comprehensive review of the international situation made at the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries in Accra, Ghana, in September 1991, and assessed the significant changes that had already begun prior to the Ninth Summit and which continued to unfold at a rapid pace.

12. They pointed out that the contemporary world was in the process of divesting itself of the legacy and distortions of the Cold War. The cessation of East-West tensions has greatly improved the prospects for international peace, security and disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, which holds out high expectations for a real and significant "peace dividend". They called upon nuclear-weapon states to make further progress towards nuclear disarmament. Confrontation was no longer the order of the day, and dialogue and negotiations were in the ascendancy for resolving the differences of erstwhile adversaries. Protracted conflicts were giving way to the peace process in several crisis areas and increasingly regional developments were providing remarkable stimuli for transforming international relations. The establishment of a new Islamic and non-aligned Government in Afghanistan will contribute to prepare the groundwork for people's participation in the future political system of their country. It represented a clear example of enhanced peace and stability for various regions. The Movement took pride in its principled stand that has contributed its share to these dramatic changes sweeping the world. In this regard, the Ministers underlined efforts by the members of the Movement aimed at removing the causes of regional unrest and crises such as the Teheran Trilateral Summit on Nagorno-Karabakh.

The Ministers considered Libya's acceptance of Security Council Resolution 731 a positive step and appealed to all parties concerned to settle their dispute in a just and peaceful manner.

13. The Ministers, however, noted that the emerging tendencies towards a unipolar world characterised by new elements in the complex international political landscape could limit the prospects of resolving global problems of today, as the interests and needs of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries are not taken into due account. They took the view that the Movement should not lose sight of the fact that long-standing unrest, simmering discontent and violent conflicts still ravage some regions of the world, such as those in Africa, Central Asia and other parts of the world.

14. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the tragic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and called for the immediate cessation of hostilities and bloodshed. They called for the full respect of the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They also called for the speedy withdrawal of all external forces from Bosnia-Herzegovina. They appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the deployment of UN peace-keeping forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina in order to restore peace and security through a peaceful settlement. The Ministers urged all countries concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations and support all peace efforts. They underscored the importance to preserve the cultural heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina, particularly Sarajevo and Mostar, and expressed support to initiatives taken to that effect. They further urged the international community and the United Nations to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of the conflict. They hoped that Yugoslavia will succeed in resolving its problems as soon as possible and continue to play an active and important role in international relations, particularly in the Non-Aligned Movement.

15. The Ministers believed that the philosophy of the Movement is as relevant as ever and its underlying tenets have remained unchanged. However, the aspirations of the Non-Aligned countries for true equality, genuine independence and unfettered development remain substantially unfulfilled. In the pursuit of the Movement's objectives in this drastically changing global setting, the Ministers deemed it essential for the Movement to embark on a dynamic and timely adaptation to the new international realities as well as the articulation and implementation of appropriate strategies and approaches. The Movement would, by forging greater unity and solidarity, be able to take full advantage of the enhanced opportunities, to meet the new challenges in the evolving situation and to exert a more active influence on the direction of world developments and on the management of international relations.

16. The radical turn in the current course of international relations necessitates the revitalization, restructuring and democratization of the United Nations as the centerpiece of a dynamic multilateral process, both in the field of the maintenance of peace and security as well as the promotion of international cooperation for

development. The Ministers stressed the importance of the full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and of the non-discriminatory and non-selective implementation of its provisions and UN resolutions. The Ministers welcomed the ongoing endeavours to reform and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations, including those undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In this connection, they took the view that it is essential for the Movement to participate more actively in these endeavours. They believed that a balanced relationship between the General Assembly, the Security Council, the revitalized Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General is an imperative. In this regard, an enhanced role of the General Assembly as a forum for deliberation, negotiation and decision-making on all issues of global concern in accordance with the UN Charter must be pursued. Furthermore, the present membership of the Security Council should be reviewed with a view to reflecting the increased membership of the United Nations and promoting more equitable and balanced representation of its members. There has to be transparency in the functioning and democratisation in the decision-making, including the expansion of membership, of the Security Council. In this context, the role of the caucus of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Security Council is crucial.

17. The Ministers welcomed the convening of the Madrid Conference and the current peace efforts towards a just, comprehensive and durable solution in the Middle East, the core of which is the question of Palestine. They reaffirmed the view that the Peace Conference should seek the speedy implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 425 (1978) and other relevant UN resolutions which require Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and safeguard the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The Ministers reiterated their condemnation of Israel's policies of aggression, occupation, annexation and repression as well as its persistent refusal to implement the relevant UN Resolutions. These policies cannot be allowed to continue. It is deeply regretted that Israel has failed to respond positively to the peace initiative of the Palestine National Council which has already presented balanced and reasonable proposals conducive to the attainment of a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The failure of the ongoing peace process may well affect international peace and security. Hence, the just, comprehensive and durable solution of the question of Palestine has now become more imperative and its attainment should remain a priority objective of the Movement. The Ministers remained convinced of the need of a comprehensive negotiated settlement to be achieved through the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, held under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties involved on equal footing, including the PLO and the Permanent Members of the Security Council. They urged all parties to do their utmost to support the efforts to find solutions.

18. The Ministerial Committee of Nine on Palestine met under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas of Indonesia and was given a full briefing by the Foreign Minister of the State of Palestine on the current Middle East peace process. The

Committee shared the assessment that Israel was as yet reluctant to make progress and that efforts should be made to accelerate the peace process.

19. The Ministers noted the beginning of a purposeful change towards a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa. However, they deplored the recurrent violence which could only be attributed to the persistence of Apartheid. If left unchecked, this development may wreck the peace process and threaten security, and therefore the Ministers are of the view that the United Nations should be actively engaged in the efforts to end the violence. They considered that the proposals by the Pretoria regime concerning the interim arrangement and the promulgation of a new constitution are still far short of the demands of the anti-Apartheid forces. The Ministers remained hopeful that the historic opportunity that has opened in South Africa to end Apartheid will not be missed and that the negotiating process including that undertaken by CODESA would result in overcoming the remaining obstacles towards the building of a new democratic and non-racial South Africa. They further urged the international community to continue to lend assistance to the South African majority towards a new democratic South Africa. In this connection, they welcomed the report of the AFRICA Fund.

20. Recognizing the indivisibility of peace, disarmament and development, the Ministers stressed that the revitalization of growth and development and the eradication of poverty and the elimination of colonialism and foreign occupation continue to be a priority and a major challenge at the present time. They noted that the recent positive changes in the political sphere have opened a real opportunity for these issues to be addressed in earnest and in a comprehensive manner.

21. The Ministers expressed their serious concern over the increasingly difficult external economic environment, mainly as the consequence of negative economic policies and practices of the countries of the North, obstructing economic development in the developing countries at a time when economic reforms and adjustments are being pursued. The developing countries are continously crippled by debt burdens, strapped for development finance, denied adequate access to developed country markets due to increased protectionism and impeded by persistent declines of primary commodity prices. They regretted the continued use of economic coercive measures against developing countries. The Ministers called for an early, successful, comprehensive and balanced outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. To this end, they urged that developed countries should resolve their difficulties expeditiously and in a transparent manner, taking into account the concerns of the developing countries.

22. In spite of the bleak economic situation, the Ministers acknowledged the urgent need to take advantage of the emerging array of opportunities with a view to reinforcing the prospects for international cooperation for development. Rapid technological progress propels the globalization and interdependence of the world

economy and regional economic integrations. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the consensus reached at the Eighteenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the 1990s and the progress achieved in UNCTAD VIII as reflected in its final document "A New Partnership for Development : The Cartagena Commitments". If consistently pursued and implemented, these consensus agreements could facilitate the process to engage the developed North in a constructive dialogue on international cooperation for development based on equality, equity and mutuality of interests. In this connection, the Ministers expressed their support to the proposal of the UN Secretary-General for the convening of an international conference on development financing.

23. The rising expectations and demands of the international community for the enhancement of the quality of life and for social progress have assumed added urgency and importance. The Ministers pointed out that the protection of the environment, the promotion of economic growth and development and the eradication of poverty are mutually reinforcing and require a new global partnership. In this regard, they viewed the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 as of historic importance, providing the occasion for Governments at the highest level to address the issue of environment and development in an integrated, comprehensive and balanced manner. They welcomed the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Environment and Development which was unanimously adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference of Developing Countries on Environment and Development held in Kuala Lumpur on 26-29 April 1992 as reflecting the concerns and aspirations of the developing countries and contributing positively to the forthcoming Rio Summit. At the same time the Ministers urged international support for the convening of the World Summit on Social Development.

24. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the looming danger of hunger in Southern Africa caused by extensive drought. Taking note of the coordinated efforts made by the countries of the region through SADCC to avert this danger, the Ministers expressed their appreciation for the assistance so far rendered by some members of the international community and appealed for even more generous assistance by donors to shore up these efforts.

25. The Ministers reiterated that economic and technical cooperation among developing countries represent both an essential means for promoting economic growth and accelerating development and constitute a key element in efforts to restructure international economic relations on a more just and equitable basis. It could also open up new opportunities for enlarged trade, greater access to financial resources and enhanced technological capabilities, thereby augmenting their bargaining position vis-a-vis their partners in the developed countries. In this regard, the Ministers were determined to do their utmost to enhance and strengthen South-South cooperation in all fields. To this end, they felt the need to reactivate the mechanisms of such cooperation, i.e. the meetings of Coordinating Countries

of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation.

26. The Ministers reiterated the universal validity of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments such as the International Humanitarian Law, that serve as a common basis of respect for the dignity and integrity of man. The Ministers, however, noted the persistent side-tracking of economic, social and cultural aspects of human rights by some members of the international community, while invoking civil and political aspects of human rights as a conditionality for extending economic and social development assistance. These practices undermined the need for a balanced approach to human rights. Underlining the view that human rights expression and implementation at the national level is the responsibility of respective Governments, the Ministers stressed that efforts to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms could only succeed through international cooperation as provided for in the United Nations Charter and not through confrontation or imposition of incompatible values. The Ministers were of the view that the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 must address all aspects of human rights and ensure a just and balanced approach thereto.

27. In accordance with the preparatory nature of the Meeting and with the aim of integrating the Movement as a vibrant and productive component in the mainstream of international cooperation, the Ministers agreed to submit to the Tenth Non-Aligned Conference of Heads of State or Government their recommendations for the Movement's contribution to the shaping of a just and equitable new world order. They also recommended that during the forthcoming Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Jakarta in September 1992, the venue of the 11th Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries will be decided.

28. The Ministers expressed their deep appreciation for the excellent arrangements made and the facilities provided, as well as for the warm and generous hospitality accorded by the Government and people of Indonesia.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 25 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a note by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine of 23 May 1992 addressed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in connection with the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation of 21 May 1992 of the Enactment on the Legal Evaluation of the Decisions on the Crimea Status Change Taken by the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic Supreme Bodies of State Power in 1954.

I would like to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor H. BATIOUK
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

[Original: Russian]

Note dated 23 May 1992 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine addressed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and, with reference to the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on 21 May 1992 of an Enactment on the Legal Evaluation of the Decisions on the Crimea Status Change taken in 1954, has the honour to state the following.

The adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation of this Enactment is regarded by Ukraine as a step which runs counter to the norms and principles of contemporary international law and could have dangerous and unpredictable consequences. It is aimed at undermining such fundamental principles of the Helsinki Final Act as the principles of territorial integrity of States and inviolability of borders.

The unilateral attempt, through legislative means, to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the existing borders between two sovereign States members of the United Nations and participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the failure to comply with the obligations entered into inter alia under the Treaty between the Ukrainian SSR and the RSFSR of 19 November 1990 and the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States, of 8 December 1991, could lead to a breakdown of stability on the continent.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine again draws attention to the undisputable fact that the issue of the transfer of the Crimean region from the RSFSR to the Ukrainian SSR was settled in accordance with the legislation in force at that time, including the constitutions of the USSR, the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine declares that Ukraine has no territorial pretentions to other States and simultaneously rejects any territorial claims against itself.

Ukraine is acknowledged by the States of the world, including the Russian Federation, within its existing boundaries, which include the territory of the Crimea. Accordingly, the issue of the status of the Crimea is an internal affair of Ukraine and cannot be the subject of negotiations with any other State.

Ukraine is striving to develop good-neighbourly relations with the Russian Federation, in the belief that this type of relations is fully in accordance with the national interests of the peoples of both States.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English and French, of a statement of the European Community and its member States on Nagorno-Karabakh, issued at Lisbon on 22 May 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 69 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement on Nagorno-Karabakh issued by the European Community and its member States on 22 May 1992

The Community and its member States express their deepest concern at the latest escalation of the fighting in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and strongly condemn the use of force by whatever side. The Community and its member States deplore the renewed suffering inflicted on populations and the loss of human life resulting from the continuing fighting.

All inhabitants of both Armenia and Azerbaijan, including the Armenian and Azeri populations of Nagorno-Karabakh are entitled to the same levels of protection afforded by their Government's acceptance of the principles and commitments of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Therefore, the Community and its member States condemn in particular as contrary to these principles and commitments any actions against territorial integrity or designed to achieve political goals by force, including the driving out of civilian populations. The fundamental rights of Armenian and Azeri populations should be fully restored, in the context of existing borders.

The Community and its member States appeal to Armenia and Azerbaijan to show maximum restraint and to contribute constructively to the CSCE process. In this context they also urge all parties to work towards the early convening of the CSCE peace conference on Nagorno-Karabakh and to find a solution regarding the modalities of a representation of the communities of Nagorno-Karabakh, without which no lasting peace can be established.

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 22 May 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a copy of the statement by the Colombian Government, issued on 21 May 1992, concerning the recognition of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I request you to have this letter and the annex hereto circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Alfredo REY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Statement of recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued by the Colombian Government on 21 May 1992

The Government of the Republic of Colombia decided today to recognize the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It took this decision because the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina meets the relevant de facto and de jure requirements, and also because the Republic's coming into being as an independent State is based on the principle of the self-determination of peoples. Moreover, the Republic has undertaken to observe all the principles of international law laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and those flowing from the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a new Europe.

The Colombian Government will take steps by agreement with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic in due course.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning the continued Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you that in the course of the fourth consecutive day of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanese citizens and Lebanese territory, on 25 May 1992 at 6.30 a.m. local time Israeli helicopters escorted by combat aircraft attacked the home of the Lebanese citizen al-Haj Yasser Mansour near Gib Chit locality, killing him, his wife and their three children. In addition, the aircraft launched a number of missiles which caused disastrous material damage.

The same day, the Israeli air force carried out unbelievable attacks over Tyr, the Iklim Altouffah region, and the western Bekaa.

Also, on 24 May the Israeli forces bombed the localities and regions of Loueize, Jarjoue, Mlita, Ainbussoir and Jabal Safi, causing many inhabitants to flee to safe regions.

This latest escalation of Israeli military activities forms an accompaniment to serious statements by the Israeli Prime Minister and Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs threatening further acts of aggression against Lebanon.

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* A/47/50.

The Lebanese Government once again strongly condemns the continued acts of aggression perpetrated against Lebanese citizens, and draws the attention of the international community to the danger of the policy Israel is pursuing against Lebanon, in defiance of the United Nations Charter and international law and custom. Lebanon calls on the States members of the Security Council to take a decisive position with respect to Israel's warlike practices, which threaten the peace and security of the region and the world.

Furthermore, the Lebanese Government reaffirms the need to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which constitutes a natural means of restoring peace and security in south Lebanon and for the citizens on both sides of the frontier.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/230
S/24012
27 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 30, 35 and 74 of the
preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND
OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

Israel, the occupying Power, remains persistent in its acts of violence and terror against the Palestinian people living in the occupied Palestinian territory. During the past few days, the Israeli occupying forces opened fire in several Palestinian camps in the Gaza Strip and in Nablus, killing three Palestinians and injuring 33 others. Among those injured was Nidal Agha of Khan Younis, a nine-year-old boy struck by a military jeep, and he is in critical condition. Fatemeh Kurd of Gaza, a six-year-old girl, also was struck by a military jeep and sustained severe injuries.

These criminal actions represent flagrant violations of human rights, the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the relevant Security Council resolutions.

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* A/47/50.

Time and time again the Palestinian people requested international protection for those living under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza, including Jerusalem. The situation has escalated to an extent that it necessitates immediate action from the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35 and 74 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/24021
27 May 1992
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 35 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose a communiqué concerning the most recent Israeli acts of aggression against south Lebanon (see annex) issued by the official spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 May 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the official spokesman of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Egypt is following with great concern the series of air attacks and the blind artillery fire conducted by Israel in south Lebanon, which are claiming many victims among women, children and other innocent civilians, and destroying their homes, creating hundreds of homeless people. Egypt draws attention to the fact that this behaviour is contrary to all international conventions and to all humanitarian principles relating to the protection of unarmed citizens.

Egypt also reminds Israel that its continued occupation of south Lebanon is a flagrant and ongoing violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978). Egypt condemns this open aggression, demands that Israel immediately halt these continuing acts of aggression against Lebanese territory, and appeals to the international community, represented by the United Nations, to take all appropriate measures to put an end to the aggression and save the innocent. Egypt also calls on the two States on which the peace process depends to do everything in their power to support the peace efforts, disregarding everything that impairs the prevailing climate.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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28 May 1992
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 11, 21, 31, 47, 75, 87, 94
and 127 of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN
STATES
REVITALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL
AND RELATED FIELDS
COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE WHOLE
QUESTION OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS
IN ALL THEIR ASPECTS
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCING
OF DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS
OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to address you, in the context of the statement made at the meeting of the Security Council held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992, in order to contribute to the search for ways of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping.

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* A/47/50.

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In this connection, and as the main focus of any thinking on this matter, we believe that it is essential to promote the optimal utilization of the existing machinery while scrupulously respecting the principles of the Charter and the allocation of responsibilities among the various organs established therein. We also believe it is essential to give special priority to improving the Organization's capacity both in the area of international peace and security and in that of economic and social development and international cooperation. All this within a framework in which the decision-making process should become increasingly democratic, balanced and effective.

We express our readiness to take an active and constructive part in the consideration by the General Assembly of the recommendations to be submitted by the Secretary-General on ways of strengthening and making more efficient the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping, in accordance with the invitation extended to him at the afore-mentioned meeting of the Security Council.

In the afore-mentioned context, we submit our views on the subject in an annex to this letter, and we should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 11, 21, 31, 47, 75, 87, 94 and 127 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jorge VAZQUEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Argentina to the
United Nations

(Signed) Barbara CANEDO
Minister Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Bolivia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ronaldo M. SARDENBERG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Brazil to the
United Nations

(Signed) Leonel SEARLE
First Secretary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Chile
to the United Nations

(Signed) Alfredo REY CORDOBA
Minister
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Colombia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Abelardo POSSO SERRANO
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ecuador
to the United Nations

(Signed) Roberto FLORES BERMUDEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Honduras to the
United Nations Representing
Central America

(Signed) Lucille MATHURIN MAIR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Jamaica to the
United Nations Representing
CARICOM

(Signed) Jorge MONTAÑO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Mexico to the
United Nations

(Signed) Ramiro PIRIZ-BALLON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Uruguay to the
United Nations

(Signed) Hugo SAGUIER CABALLERO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Paraguay to the
United Nations

(Signed) Diego ARRIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Venezuela to the
United Nations

ANNEX

Guidelines for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations in the area of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping

1. In view of the new challenges facing the international community, we resolutely support strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to prevent, anticipate and avert the occurrence or aggravation of situations that may threaten international peace and security. Such a strengthening must consider that capacity in terms of the functions and responsibilities of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat. To this end, the characteristics of each of these organs and their respective competencies under the Charter shall be taken into account so as to enhance the effectiveness and timeliness of the various stages of any given preventive diplomacy or peacemaking initiative.

2. Strengthening the capacity of the United Nations in the areas of preventive diplomacy, peace-keeping and peacemaking must have as their premise compliance with the norms of international law and strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter. In particular, such efforts must be based on respect for the principles of sovereignty, non-intervention, sovereign equality, the territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples.

3. The concepts of preventive diplomacy and peacemaking cover a broad range of activities, from information-gathering to fact-finding missions, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 46/59 of 9 December 1991, as well as the use of good offices, mediation, conciliation and other diplomatic efforts by the Secretary-General, as called for in General Assembly resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991.

4. With regard to information-gathering, a task which falls chiefly to the Secretariat, the analytical capacity of that organ should be strengthened. The United Nations must use transparent mechanisms for the collection and dissemination of information. In time, it may be useful to promote a broader dialogue between the Secretary-General and the Governments of Member States. All this would allow the Secretariat to produce impartial evaluations, conclusions and recommendations regarding specific situations that might threaten international peace and security.

5. International peace and security will be genuinely guaranteed to the extent that the underlying causes of conflicts are eliminated. In reaffirming the importance of economic and social development as one of the basic premises underlying the strengthening of international peace and security, we believe that, along with violations of the Charter and other norms of international law, the disparity in wealth between nations, which leads to crises caused by a whole series of unmet needs, may be an important source of instability in the post-cold-war world.

6. In view of the foregoing, the concept of security needs to be expanded by acknowledging that numerous sources of economic and social instability exist and that overcoming them will help to strengthen international peace and security. Accordingly, these problems must be dealt with as a matter of priority and in a prevention-oriented manner by all States Members of the United Nations through the competent organs, namely the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies and programmes, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and content of United Nations activities in the fields of economic and social development and international cooperation.

7. We note with interest the statements of the Secretary-General to the effect that in order to achieve genuine and lasting peace, peace-keeping operations must be followed by "peace-building" operations. On that basis, and extending to this area the concept of prevention, we believe that the time has come for the United Nations to undertake the task of "preventive peace-building" in order to prevent the outbreak of crises for economic and social reasons.

8. To that end, the United Nations should take concrete action. In this respect, we are paying very close attention to the proposal of the Economic and Social Council to hold a world summit for social development, an initiative which was put forward during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, and whose merits and basic principles were confirmed at the summit meeting of the Security Council held on 31 January 1992. Similarly, among other measures, priority attention should be paid to coordinating the work of the United Nations with the international financial bodies, holding an international conference on financing for development, and taking advantage of the economic results of the disappearance of the military confrontation between East and West for the purposes of economic and social development at the global level.

9. It is essential to strengthen the decision-making mechanisms and ensure that, within the framework of the powers conferred on it by the Charter, the General Assembly debates and decides on items of global interest, including the so-called "new items". The strength and viability of the Organization are closely linked with the participation of Member States in decision making and their adequate representation in the various specialized bodies and agencies. The analysis of the organizational and working methods of the General Assembly must be continued in greater depth, and those methods must be brought in line with current needs and requirements.

10. The General Assembly, like the Security Council and the Secretary-General, should play an important role in the prevention of conflict situations, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to it under the Charter. As a universal forum, its capacity to consider and take preventive action must be strengthened. To that end it is essential, in line with the spirit of Articles 10, 11, 34, 35 and 99 of the Charter, to promote its utilization by Member States in order to bring the influence of the international community to bear in avoiding or containing situations which are liable to disrupt international peace and security.

11. We welcome the tendency to recognize the growing importance of the political aspect of the Secretary-General's functions and of the diplomatic role he can play to promote the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter and at the request of the parties concerned. In this spirit, we await with interest the opportunity to consider the Secretary-General's recommendations on ways of making fuller use of the powers entrusted to him under the Charter. In this context, we propose that consideration be given to the feasibility of the General Assembly authorizing the Secretary-General to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice, provided that the disputes concerned are ones in which the Secretary-General has been asked to intervene or has been assigned a role and the States parties agree to make such a request.

12. In view of the growing role of the Security Council in discharging its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, conferred on it by the States Members of the Organization as a whole, it is increasingly important that the Council's work should reflect a clear awareness of the fact that "in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf".

13. In this connection, while we recognize the value of informal consultations and more frequent use of such consultations, we emphasize the value of maintaining transparency in the Council's deliberative and decision-making processes, and of applying to such consultations the terms of Article 31 of the Charter concerning States which are not members of the Security Council with respect to questions affecting their interests.

14. Also in that connection, we stress the important role that could be played by the reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly provided for in Articles 15 and 24 of the Charter. In that regard, we stress the trend towards greater participation in the debates on the Council's annual report held in the General Assembly; this would be stimulated by greater inclusion of substantive questions in such debates. Moreover, we suggest that it would be appropriate for the special reports provided for by the Charter to be prepared also on substantive questions.

15. With regard to the consequences of some Council decisions for third States, it remains a matter of concern to us that there is no machinery guaranteeing an adequate response to requests for assistance under Article 50 of the Charter. We believe that such machinery should be set up in order to compensate for secondary effects on third States of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter.

16. The Organization's capacity with regard to activities to establish peace can be strengthened if prompter action is taken when there are signs that a conflict is developing or there is a clear trend towards aggravation of a conflict. The General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary-General have powers enabling them to take measures not involving the use of force and designed to limit the extent of a dispute and bring about a solution to it.

17. Every effort must be made to promote a diplomatic solution to disputes. The measures set forth in Chapter VI of the Charter must be exhausted before other action is taken.

18. In the context of the current increase in preventive diplomacy and in peacemaking and peace-keeping activities, there is no question as to the role that regional organizations can play. Often, the signs can be read more easily and a complete understanding of the causes of some regional conflicts, as well as diplomatic activities to forestall regional conflicts, achieved more effectively at the regional level.

19. The current international situation both permits and requires increased periodic coordination, cooperation and consultation between the United Nations and regional organizations. Such cooperation and coordination should be practised in accordance with the organizations' statutes and the relevant Articles of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, bearing in mind the primary responsibility of the United Nations for peace-keeping. This process of cooperation and consultation should also involve such groups of States and permanent consultation and coordination bodies as may be considered representative even though they are not included among the regional organizations provided for under Chapter VIII.

20. In the specific case of the Organization of American States, we support the establishment of mechanisms for consultation and cooperation between the two organizations. We also note that, in conformity with past statements and with reference to the Declaration adopted by the Security Council at its summit meeting, the Chairman of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States has expressed the Organization's readiness to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to improve collective means for the prevention and solution of international conflicts.

21. The United Nations must have sufficient financial capacity to carry out its peace-keeping function, given that the resources dedicated to that function will always be incomparably less expensive than the costs of wars. Recognizing that the financing of operations in this context constitutes a collective but not an equally shared responsibility of States Members of the United Nations, we recall the special responsibility in this connection of the permanent members of the Security Council, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1874 (S-IV) of 27 June 1963, as well as the competence of the General Assembly with respect to the budgetary aspect of such operations.

22. Considerations of political and economic realism make the current financing system the only viable mechanism. It is therefore necessary to make the system predictable and stable by adopting permanently the current system of contributions for the financing of peace-keeping operations established under General Assembly resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and subsequent resolutions.

23. In order that the United Nations may have the necessary resources available in a timely manner during the initial phase of peace-keeping operations, consideration should be given to proposals designed to achieve such objectives, such as the establishment of a peace-keeping reserve fund and a study of modalities for the collection of voluntary contributions, with the proviso that any alternative financing mechanism must preserve the autonomy and independent judgement of the United Nations.

24. To the extent that it contributes to greater effectiveness in peace-keeping operations, emphasis should be placed on the search for alternative sources of supplies by increasing the participation of developing countries in the provision of materials and equipment for such operations.

25. In respect of issues relating to the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, and in the context of the analysis necessary to ensure that such operations are made more effective and efficient, we believe that the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations can continue to perform particularly important work.

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5 June 1992

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REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
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REVITALIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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AND RELATED FIELDS
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY ASPECTS
OF THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Annex, paragraph 21, line 5

For but not an equally shared read although differentiated

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* A/47/50.

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Item 69 of the preliminary list*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Lithuania and Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement concerning the Declaration on Friendly Relations and Good-Neighbourly Cooperation between the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 69 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Robert MROZIEWICZ
Ambassador of Poland
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

(Signed) Anicetas SIMUTIS
Ambassador of Lithuania
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

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ANNEX

Statement concerning the Declaration on Friendly Relations and Good-Neighbourly Cooperation between the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland

We have the honour to inform that, recently in Vilnius, the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland signed a Declaration on Friendly Relations and Good-Neighbourly Cooperation.

The Declaration marks the beginning of a new era in the relations between Lithuania and Poland and constitutes a solid foundation for cooperation between the two countries in the interest of stability and peace in Europe.

In the preamble of the Declaration both nations declare that in their further relations they will be guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The importance of the Lithuanian-Polish relations for all round cooperation in Central Europe, the Baltic region and the entire continent is underscored in the Declaration. The two nations are convinced that the contemporary record of their relations will not be an obstacle to, but instead can assist an intense cooperation between the peoples of both countries.

Both States declare that bilateral relations shall remain based on mutual recognition of sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs.

The Parties make no claims to the other's territory now and will refrain from such claims in the future. The existing State border between Lithuania and Poland is considered by the Contracting Parties to be inviolable now and in the future.

While pursuing their policies vis-à-vis their respective ethnic minorities, Lithuania and Poland will be guided by European norms enshrined in the relevant documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Contracting Parties express their conviction that persons belonging to both ethnic minority groups are and shall remain in the future loyal citizens of their respective countries of residence and that while preserving and fostering their national identity they shall continue to play an important part in bringing Lithuanian and Polish peoples closer together. The Parties will further strive to create for these minorities guarantees against discrimination in their political, social and economic activities, and enable them to freely maintain contacts with the other country.

Both Parties have agreed to protect the countries' historical and cultural monuments on their respective territories.

With a view to promoting trade and economic, scientific and technical ties, the Governments have pledged to conclude an agreement on trade and economic cooperation.

Close cooperation will also be established in the field of environmental protection and rational utilization of natural resources to ensure ecological security and minimize cross-border pollution.

The Parties declare their will to create the necessary conditions for the development of direct contact and cooperation between cultural and scientific institutions, political and social organizations, trade unions and other organizations.

The provisions of the Declaration will be further elaborated and confirmed in a Treaty to be concluded by the two States.

This Declaration marks an important step forward in a continuing effort to strengthen the close cooperation and mutually beneficial relations between Lithuania and Poland in accordance with the principles and standards laid down in the Charter of the United Nations.

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28 May 1992

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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia addressed to the Secretary-General

In this letter I wish to draw your attention to those facts arising from the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that are important from the standpoint of the membership of that former State in the United Nations.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and ceased to exist. The decisive facts which lead to this conclusion are as follows: first, the organs of former Yugoslavia have lost their representative authority and legitimacy since, for an extended period of time, representatives of four out of six constituent Republics of former Yugoslavia no longer participate in those organs; second, the former federation has no effective power in any part of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - the effective power has been taken over by the Republics and is exercised by them to the highest possible extent; third, four out of six Republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and Slovenia) have declared their independence and have obtained wide international recognition - three of those Republics have also become Members of the United Nations and are participating States within the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; and fourth, the remaining two Republics, namely Serbia and Montenegro have opted for a common State and endowed it with effective power.

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* A/47/50.

The situation thus created can be described only as the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which has ceased to exist and has been replaced by successor States. Two of those successor States, which are newly admitted Members of the United Nations, namely the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia, continue to be victims of aggression perpetrated by the remaining units of the Army of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by the Serb irregular forces. Parts of the territories of those two Member States of the United Nations are under foreign military occupation. This situation of aggression and military occupation poses a serious threat to international peace and security, within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations and now has created numerous humanitarian problems, including the problem of refugees. The need to restore peace and security in the area of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to put an end to human suffering in that area requires the urgent and resolute action of the international community, including the United Nations, which has been dealing with the matter since September 1991. In this context, it is important that due consideration be given to the fact that the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and ceased to exist and that political solutions are sought on the basis of a clear recognition of that fact.

Serbia and Montenegro - two of the Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - opted for the creation of a common State, current called the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia". It is beyond doubt that they have the right to create a new common State. However, that right does not provide Serbia and Montenegro with any title of right either to continuity of the international personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or to the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations. Those acts adopted by the two Republics which aim at the usurpation of the international personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (described, inter alia, in the annexes to document A/46/915 of 7 May 1992) are null and void. In this connection, it should be mentioned that, in an attempt to conceal the usurpation, the Constitution of the new State composed of Serbia and Montenegro was endorsed by a body of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - a body which ceased to exist several months ago. The Federal Chamber and other bodies of the Assembly of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia no longer exist, given the fact that the deputies representing four out of six Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia months ago ceased to take part in that Assembly. It is beyond doubt that deputies representing only Serbia and Montenegro cannot be considered as the Federal Chamber and that, consequently, their decisions cannot be considered as legitimate decisions of a federal body. I do not wish to dwell, in this letter, on other aspects of the illegality of the attempts to use the names of defunct federal bodies of former Yugoslavia for the purpose of creating an illusion of continued existence of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Suffice it to say that all attempts by Serbia and Montenegro aiming at the usurpation of the international personality or State property of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are illegal and must therefore be prevented.

Since the dissolution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, some of its successor States have already become members of certain international organizations, including the United Nations. This process will continue. It would be only correct to terminate the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in all international organizations, on grounds of its dissolution and non-existence. Moreover, all the Republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia that so wish should, as equal successor States of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, become candidates for membership in these organizations, in accordance with their pertinent rules on membership. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia have already become Members of the United Nations, while Macedonia clearly expressed its desire for membership. If the remaining Republics, Serbia and Montenegro, wish to apply for membership in the United Nations, perhaps as a common State and a single candidate, the Republic of Slovenia sees no reason against consideration of such a candidature by the competent United Nations bodies. It is also understood that each candidate must fulfil all conditions prescribed by Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, including evidence that the candidate is a peace-loving State.

The membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations should be terminated without undue delay. Any hope that maintaining the membership of the defunct Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations could help solve the problems arising from the current armed conflict in the territory of that former State is illusionary and cannot contribute to the establishment of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in international organizations, including in particular in the United Nations. Neither will it help to establish a realistic framework for curbing the armed conflict and for the solution of the political crisis.

I therefore propose that the Security Council adopt without delay the necessary decisions with a view to terminating the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations. In this connection, I wish to emphasize that it would not be correct to consider various situations from past United Nations practice as precedents - for there are in the history of the United Nations no real precedents to the total dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Should, however, adoption of the necessary decisions require a certain amount of time for consultations, I propose an immediate adoption of a decision to freeze the rights and privileges of membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, pending the final decision on termination of that membership.

In this connection, I wish to recall that the Conference on Yugoslavia, convened under the auspices of the European Community, has already begun to consider the questions of succession of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. That Conference offers an appropriate framework for negotiations among all six Republics, successor States of the former Socialist

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Republic of Slovenia continues to believe that bona fide negotiations represent the best way for solution of all outstanding questions. We therefore vigorously oppose all attempts to prejudge the outcome of negotiations. This is one of the reasons that have prompted our rejection of the attempts by Serbia and Montenegro aiming at the usurpation of the international personality of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its membership in the United Nations.

Let me reiterate, Your Excellency, the deep attachment of the Republic of Slovenia to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations in addressing all international issues. I wish to assure you that the Republic of Slovenia will do its utmost and will cooperate constructively in the efforts to restore peace in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to develop durable political solutions for the future in that area.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Dimitrij RUPEL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Slovenia